1928 1928

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1928

By JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Refuse Removal and Destructor Department.

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT).

Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. D. JOHNSON.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON.

ALDERMAN J. WILKINSON.
COUNCILLOR A. FOX.
COUNCILLOR MARY GOODGER.
COUNCILLOR J. JONES.
COUNCILLOR G. L. MEE.
COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.
COUNCILLOR G. SANDERS.
COUNCILLOR G. SMITH.
COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.
MRS. BELL.
MRS. GREEN.
MRS. MACGILP.
MRS. SANDERS.
MISS A. WILD.

HEALTH OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,
13th May, 1929.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1928, this being the twenty-fifth Annual Report which it has been my privilege to bring to your notice.

As this year only an ordinary report is required by the Ministry of Health, the statistics and other health matters are given in more or less summary form.

The general statistics show a slight improvement on last year, the chief adverse factor being a rather serious outbreak of Diphtheria in the latter part of the year. This caused a great increase of work at the Isolation Hospital and in the Laboratory, in which the number of specimens examined was more than doubled.

Attention is drawn to the inadequate accommodation at the Isolation Hospital and the Infant Welfare Centre.

I have to acknowledge the loyal co-operation of the various members of my staff during the year.

Your obedient servant,
J. M. COWIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	4,203
Population—Census 1921 (corrected)	48,909
Population estimated to mid-year 1928	48,960
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1921 (Census)	11,082
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers, 1921 ..	11,282
Rateable Value (Sept. 30th, 1928)	£306,893
Sum represented by penny rate (Sept. 30th, 1928) ..	£1,205

Population. The population is estimated by the Registrar-General for mid-year 1928 to be 48,960, which is an increase of 30 compared with 1927.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1928.

	Males.	Females.	Total. 1928	1927
Births (total)	429	474	903 ..	885
Births, Legitimate	419	456	875 ..	847
Births, Illegitimate	10	18	28 ..	38
Birth Rate			18·4 ..	18·0
Deaths	294	298	592 ..	634
Death Rate			12·09 ..	12·9
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total births)			3·1 ..	4·3
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth from Sepsis			1 ..	0
,, other causes			1 ..	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births			63	64
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births			61 ..	63

	1928	1927.
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	147	105
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	9	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	7
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	6	4
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	38
Death Rate from do.	0·63	0·78
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	8	8
Death Rate from do.	0·16	0·16
Number of Deaths from Cancer	70	81
Death Rate from Cancer	1·43	1·6
Zymotic Death Rate	0·51	0·35
Number of Marriages	469	475
Marriage Rate	19·1	19·4

Vital Statistics. The vital statistics for the year 1928 are on the whole favourable, and show a slight improvement on the previous year. The death rate is 12·09 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.9 in 1927. The birth rate is slightly higher, and the death rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Cancer show a decrease.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The hospital provision for the treatment of fever and smallpox, for tuberculosis, and for maternity cases remains the same as was given in detail in the survey report of 1925, and the ambulance facilities and treatment centres are also the same.

An Orthopædic Clinic for the treatment of crippling defects was established at the School Clinic, 32 Union Street, during the year, and was opened in July.

The facilities for professional nursing in the home remain the same as previously described.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY:

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Tuberculosis Officer, &c.:

*JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Ditto:

*JAMES GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Veterinary Surgeon:

M. T. SADLER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Public Analyst:

W. PARTRIDGE, F.I.C. (part time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.; Cert. Inspection of Meat.
E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.; Cert. Inspection of Meat.
F. LOMAS, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.

Clerks:

G. M. UPTON. H. G. EASTER.
G. LAWTON.

Miss F. C. SADLER (at Infant Welfare Centre).

Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium:

Miss M. HEAPY, Certified and Registered Nurse.

Health Visitors:

*Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, Certified and Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife, Health Visitors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

*Miss E. MAYALL, Certified Midwife.

*Miss S. TEAKLE, Certified and Registered Fever Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers:

*W. P. Lowe, M.B., B.Ch. (part time).

*James Grant, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic:

*J. M. Cowie, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer:

*C. T. Holford, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), (part time).

Orthopædic Clinic:

*J. H. Moir, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Orthopædic Surgeon (part time).

*Miss M. J. W. Abbotts, Masseuse (part time).

* Contributions received towards salary from Government grant.

MIDWIVES.

No Midwives are employed by the Local Authority, and no subsidy is paid to any practising Midwife.

The number of Midwives who, in January, 1928, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act was 25. Subsequently 4 others gave notice, and their names were added to the register. There is only one untrained Midwife now in practice in the Borough.

Lectures to Midwives. Two lectures were given during the year to Midwives, one by Dr. H. V. Jessop on "Abortion" and one by Dr. W. P. Lowe on "Complications."

Notifications. The following notifications have been received from Midwives:—

Medical assistance required	202
Still Births	11
Artificial Feeding	10
Miscellaneous	9

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives Act 1918 for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £51 12s. for the year, and £33 3s. was repaid to the Corporation during the same period.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Centre. The Centre for Maternity and Infant Welfare is carried on at 55 Union Street. The number of the staff and the days of opening remained the same as previously described.

Owing to the continued large attendance at the Infant Welfare Centre and at the Ante Natal Clinic the question of increased accommodation is becoming one for urgent consideration. It is very difficult to do justice to this important work in the present premises, and the question of better accommodation is now receiving the attention of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, and their work in this respect has been of very great assistance and has been much appreciated.

Number of Cases. The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 529, and the total attendance 11,909, giving an average per session of 59.54, as compared with an average of 59 for 1927.

4,694 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consisting of the following ladies, Mrs. Green (Chairman), Mrs. Bell, Mrs. MacGilp, Councillor Miss Goodger, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Wild held 11 meetings during the year.

The Sub-Committee has administrative control over the assisted milk supply for expectant and nursing mothers and for infants, and also gives valuable help in the management of the Infant Welfare Centre.

Assisted Milk Supply. During the year the number of families supplied with free milk was 85, at a cost of £86 8s.

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent during the year was 9, 3 being paid for and 6 lent free to cases where the husband was unemployed.

Ante Natal Clinic. The Ante Natal Clinic was held throughout the year on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock at the Infant Welfare Centre, when the Medical Officer of Health was in attendance.

Total number of new patients seen	188
Total number of attendances	394

In this connection the Health Visitors also paid 280 visits to Ante Natal cases at home.

Hospital Beds. The following cases were treated at the General Infirmary during the year in accordance with the arrangements previously described for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child.

Condition or Disease.	Result. Cured.	Died.
Incomplete abortion	4	0
Difficult Labour	3	0
Abortion	7	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0
Miscarriage	1	0
Cæsarean Section	2	0
Other conditions	8	1
Totals	26	2

Maternity Beds. Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton-on-Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street, for the provision of two beds for maternity cases, where the circumstances were such that it was very difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. Twenty-nine patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 921 (including 22 still births). The number registered was 922. The proportion of live births notified was therefore 97.5 per cent.

Thirty-seven births which occurred in Burton have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General, and eighteen from outside the Borough have been added, making the nett number of births for the year 903.

The number of births notified by Midwives was 870, and by Parents and Doctors 51.

The Health Visitors paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to babies	834
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	1610
Visits to children over one year	3232
Visits to still-births	13
	5689

1087 visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases were also made by the Health Visitors.

Dental Treatment. The scheme for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for all children under five years of age remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

Number of children treated	14
Number of mothers treated	19
Number of teeth extracted	71
Number of fillings	13
Other operations	25

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and other Infections. The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. All the cases were treated at home, the actual treatment being done by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital				
	15	15	0	0	0	0	0

In addition to above 9 other cases of inflammation of the eyes were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Midwives,

but when visited practically no signs of disease were found.

The 15 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 15. Moderate, 0. Severe, 0.

Registration of Maternity and Nursing Homes. Under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, four homes are registered, three of them having been previously registered under Part 2 of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926. Three of the homes receive maternity cases only, and one is a combined home receiving maternity cases and other cases of sickness. No order was made during the year refusing or cancelling registrations. One application for exemption from registration was granted.

Maternal Mortality. It has been arranged that the Medical Officer of Health make all necessary investigations into maternal deaths.

Supply of Insulin. During the year 1928 no insulin was given out for the free treatment of poor persons suffering from Diabetes. The period for which the consent of the Ministry of Health was given for this supply of Insulin expired in February, 1929, and the Ministry did not consent to renew their sanction for the present.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company are responsible for the public water supply of the Borough. The supply is on the constant system, and is sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The water is a hard one, and has no plumbo-solvent action.

A number of houses (about 110) are still supplied by shallow wells, the remainder having the public supply.

Samples of the public water supply were submitted for analysis both chemical and bacteriological on four occasions, and were found to be of good quality.

In addition 36 samples taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were analysed from shallow wells ; of these 26 were found to be unfit for domestic use, and 10 were passed.

Closet Accommodation. During the year 9 privies and 303 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system, and 10 additional closets were provided so as to give separate closet accommodation to each house.

The work of the conversion of closets to the water carriage system was begun in the year 1901, and since that time 2,081 privy middens and 5,027 pail closets have been converted, while 541 additional water closets have been provided, a total of 7,649.

The closets remaining to be converted number 1,534 pail closets and about 61 privy middens, but a few of the latter are not in use.

No district in the Borough is yet entirely clear of pail closets, but the Winshill district is almost clear. The work of collection of closet refuse gets more difficult every year owing to the remaining closets being scattered in nearly every street and district in the Borough, so that the completion of the conversion scheme becomes more urgent every year.

Scavenging. The scavenging is entirely carried out by the Refuse Removal Department of the Corporation.

The following report on the collection of house refuse has been presented to the Health Committee by Mr. F. W. Turner, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department, for the year ending 31st March, 1929.

Refuse Removal and Destructor Department,
Town Hall,
Burton-on-Trent,
18th April, 1929.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Annual Report 1929-30 (1st April, 1928, to 31st March, 1929)

I beg to submit my Annual Report and Summary of Work done during the past financial year.

Total number of foremen and workmen employed (on the regular list) in both branches of the Department is same as last year, viz., 47. Extra hands have been put on as the work varied and other causes. I have also been obliged to call upon the Stores Manager

on a number of occasions to give assistance by borrowing some of his workmen. Three old workmen are on the allowance list, same as in the previous year, viz., J. Hallam, £1 per week; C. Warren, 12/6 per week; and W. Clarke, 10/- per week; all three are in receipt of the old age pension.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

The number of workmen employed under this heading is 36, being the same as in the previous year :—

	1928-1929.			1927-1928.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sick pay amounts to	22	13	4	22	7	0
Compensation pay amounts to	10	19	5	20	0	2

As regards sickness amongst our workmen the amount of sick pay works out much the same as the previous year. We had fourteen workmen off duty for a period of two weeks, the greatest number I can ever remember being absent at the same time, the chief causes being Influenza, Rheumatism, and Bronchitis.

There have been three accidents for which compensation pay has been made, compared with four accidents the previous year. They are as follows: T. W. Smith injured his thumb, absent 2½ weeks; C. Birkenhead kicked by horse, absent 3½ weeks; Langton fell off a cart, absent 3½ weeks.

Eighteen horses are engaged in the whole of the carting. We could have managed with seventeen, but owing to the severe winter and the heavy state of the roads I thought it desirable to keep No. 18 horse until we have got through the heaviest of the work. It was found necessary to hire one horse only for one week during the year. Three fresh horses were allowed for in the estimate, but only two were purchased. Two fresh horses are allowed for in the estimate for the ensuing year.

We have 39 vehicles in use for various classes of work, a decrease of 4 vehicles. The decrease is owing to three box carts and one floater being handed over to the Stores Committee as per your Committee's instructions to be sold or used up for repairing other vehicles.

Notice respecting the closing of Mr. Butts' depot at Stapenhill expired on the 14th January, 1929, and we vacated same on 12th January, after levelling down the dumps, filling up the pumping tank, and spreading soil over the ground. This leaves us without a tip at Stapenhill for any purpose, which means that both ashes and excreta from Stapenhill will have to be dealt with at the Destructor and Gas Sidings Depot respectively.

Winshill depot has been used for tipping part of the house refuse collected in that district during the breakdown at the Destructor.

241 sanitary pans have been converted to w.c's. during the year, and as some pans have been brought in that were not required this leaves about 1,330 still to be converted.

As stated in a previous report, there are quite a number of these pan closets which cannot be converted to w.c's. except by special means.

Nine combined privies and ashpits have been converted to w.c's. during the year—this leaves 27 of these pits still to be converted.

11,375 ashpans have been emptied weekly.

268 ashpans have been supplied for renewals and additions.

124 dry ashpits have been emptied, compared with 161 the previous year.

6 cesspools have been emptied, compared with 5 the previous year.

36 combined privies and ashpits have been emptied, compared with 42 the previous year.

30 loads of excreta have been collected weekly, a decrease of 6 loads per week.

255 tons of nightsoil manure have been disposed of by trucks compared with 295 tons the previous year.

No. 4 truck has been transferred to the Pumping Station. This leaves us with three trucks to be used for nightsoil manure purposes.

Approximately 290 tons of house refuse is collected weekly in winter months. In addition there is trade refuse and offal delivered by occupiers, which brings the total tonnage well over 300 tons weekly dealt with at the Destructor.

The estimated net cost of working and maintenance of plant for the past year was fixed at £8,866, and the approximate cost is £8,648. Three items need explanation, the wages account is apparently £120 down, and one horse less purchased than estimated for, while the provender account is about £120 overspent. Estimate for ensuing year, £8,897.

DESTRUCTOR.

The number of workmen employed on this work averages 11. It is arranged to give the stokers occasional help in future during the winter months.

H. Aldous, who has received allowance pay of 5/- per week for ten years, died during the year. Sick pay amounts to £8 10s., compared with £6 14s. 2d. the previous year. There has not been any cases of compensation pay during the year.

The approximate weight of refuse dealt with is 13,400 tons, an increase of 100 tons on the previous year.

As per my previous reports respecting increased accommodation for the disposal of refuse to be dealt with at the Destructor, nothing definite has yet been done, and I may add that to face another winter without some further provision being made will most certainly bring about further trouble at the Destructor works.

I feel sure the Committee were quite satisfied as to the Destructor being overpowered when they paid their annual visit to these works in February last, when the main flue was on the point of collapsing. On the advice of the Borough Surveyor the work of re-construction was put in hand immediately and lasted eleven days, by working day and night shifts, Saturday and Sunday included. During this period the Destructor was absolutely closed down and the house refuse collected, amounting to between three and four hundred tons, was tipped on land belonging to Messrs. Allsopp and Sons, by permission of Messrs. Sanders, Blackpool Street, on the understanding that the refuse must be cleared away again and the land left in a satisfactory state.

In order to clear the site as quickly as possible we had a fire on the tipping ground, and kept it going almost daily, with good results.

A small portion was also taken to the Destructor, and the remainder re-loaded and removed by motor to Branstone, Horninglow and Wetmore, as attention could be given by the Stores Department. The dealing with this great amount of refuse a second time, I may add, has caused considerable additional expenditure.

The general repairs to be carried out during the coming summer are extensive, a new arch is required over Meldrums furnace, the combustion chamber re-lining, and the inside of all furnaces and feed holes will require attention.

The estimated cost of working, maintenance of plant, and loan charges was fixed at £3,906, the approximate cost is £3,643. Estimate for ensuing year is £4,258.

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. TURNER,

Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I have received the following Report and Tables from Mr. J. Jenkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, under the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922, Article 19 (12) :—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON ON TRENT,
March, 1929.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1928.

The number of complaints received during the year was 590, this being the largest number received in any one year, and in every case the premises complained of were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 553 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 2,151, and in addition 164 contraventions which were discovered in Dairies, Lodging Houses, Slaughterhouses, &c., were remedied, the total number of inspections made during the year being 17,189.

The difficulty referred to in previous years of getting the necessary work carried out was again experienced during 1928. This was especially the case with respect to the conversion of privies and pail closets to the w.c. system, the number of conversions carried out as a result of action by this Department being 208. The number now outstanding consists for the most part of properties where special circumstances exist, and that will account in some measure for the slow progress made.

No proceedings were instituted under the Public Health Acts during the year, but in a few cases proceedings were authorised by the Committee, but after letters had been sent by the Town Clerk, the necessary work was put in hand and completed without a summons being issued.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	Found	Abated
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated w.c's., and urinals	604	572
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings	627	534
Houses damp, defective or dirty	499	338
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	254	243
Houses without proper water supply	176	138
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving	150	117
Accumulations of manure, &c.	106	87
Nuisances from black smoke	13	23
Miscellaneous nuisances	180	99
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	3	—
	2612	2151

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, &c.

	Found	Abated
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	41	24
Slaughterhouses	72	67
Bakehouses	12	7
Common Lodging Houses	75	61
Workshops	2	5
	202	164

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary .. 1052 Statutory 70

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	580
To Slaughterhouses	3220
To Bakehouses	70
To Common Lodging Houses	208
To Properties under notice	2809
To Premises re Nuisances	2560
To Markets and Shops re Food Inspection	473
To Premises re Infectious Disease	852

To Premises where swine are kept	361
Visits re Petrol and Carbide	588
Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	344
Visits re Vermin repression	1178
Visits re Shops Acts and Closing of Shops	1679
Visits re Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	239
Visits re Ice Cream	92
Visits to Van Dwellings	104
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers	297
Smoke observations	331
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders	496
Miscellaneous visits	635
Houses without proper Water Supply	73
	17,189

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. These regulations have entailed a considerable amount of work in the administration of same, there having been 3,220 visits to slaughterhouses and 473 visits to markets and shops for the purpose of food inspection.

During the year about 200 notices of slaughter were received in addition to the notices of regular slaughter received from the butchers. For the most part they referred to the slaughter of pigs by cottagers which were in most cases killed at slaughterhouses, and in every case the carcases were inspected after slaughter.

From time to time during the year minor contraventions were noted chiefly in the direction of precautions not being taken to prevent contamination in the handling of meat, and in every case notices were given to the persons responsible.

Shops Acts, 1912-1928. The administration of these Acts continues to receive attention, 1,679 visits having been made during the year 1928. Closing Orders are in force regulating the hours of closing for the following trades, viz., boot dealers, hairdressers and barbers, watchmakers and jewellers, and butchers and pork butchers.

As regards the Butchers' Closing Order, reference was made in the Report for 1927 to the fact that the hour fixed for closing, 7 p.m., on every night in the week except the early closing day, was found to be somewhat early for Friday and Saturday nights, and at the time of writing this Report, steps are being taken to revoke the existing Order and make a new Order with 8 p.m. as the closing hour for Friday and Saturday nights.

During the year, also, the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, was passed, and it alters in a few respects the conditions as to closing of shops.

It must be confessed that the passing of this Act will not tend to simplify the administration of the Shops Acts, there being so many exemptions and exceptions, that the task of enforcing its provisions will be very difficult. It is a fact that in some shops in the town the shopkeeper must stop selling some commodities at 7 p.m., others at 8 p.m., others again at 9-30 p.m., and in the case of beer, 10 p.m.

Smoke Abatement. During the year a considerable amount of time has been devoted to this particular work, 331 observations having been taken.

In addition several interviews took place with the Managers and Engineers of various firms, and in the case of one of the largest brewing firms, of which mention was made in the Report for 1927, experiments are still being carried out in order to ascertain whether a certain type of automatic stoker is applicable to copper furnaces; two or three have already been fixed, and the results are distinctly encouraging, and I am hopeful that a saving in fuel consumption will be proved as well as a diminution in the amount of smoke emitted when the full series of trials have been carried out. If this should prove to be the case no doubt the work of fixing these stokers to the copper furnaces will be proceeded with, which will do much to bring about a diminution in the emission of smoke.

In another case a new brick chimney was erected to take the place of a steel stack which had for some time been inefficient, and as a result of this, increased draught has been obtained, with a corresponding efficiency in steam production and less output of black smoke.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The administration of this Act continues to receive attention, many applications for advice or assistance having been received during the past year. The total number of visits paid during the year re rat destruction was 1,178, 79 additional premises being dealt with, and about 9,000 poison baits having been laid. We have direct evidence of nearly 1,800 rats having been destroyed, whilst 19 letters and 1 Statutory Notice were served requiring work to be carried out in the direction of rat extermination.

During National Rat Week, 5th to 10th November, special attention was devoted to the work, letters being sent to occupiers of certain premises, whilst many baits were laid at the Outwoods Sanatorium and at a large tip where refuse from the Markets is deposited. In addition, attention was paid to the Electricity Sub-Stations in various parts of the town, it having been found that owing to faulty connections to premises where electricity has been laid on, rats gained access thereto, and the necessary work of rat-proofing was carried out as promptly as possible.

At one butcher's shop in the town, which has been infested with rats several times, it was eventually found that the floor was so defective that rats were continually gaining access to the premises and eventually the defective floor was taken up and a new floor was properly laid on a concrete foundation.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 92 inspections having been made.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is 3, there being accommodation for 134 adults and 7 children. 208 inspections were made and 75 contraventions of a minor character were discovered and dealt with during the year.

Van Dwellings. Very many visits have been made to certain ground at the rear of the Lodging House in Branstone Road, where vans and tents are pitched.

Some years ago, an Order was made that not more than 7 vans should be allowed to encamp on this ground at any one time, but during the past year there have been occasions when more than 20 erections of various kinds have been encamped there.

It is now the practice with a certain class of hawker to employ motor cars and motor vans, and on arriving at a suitable spot they proceed to erect tents in which the families live and sleep.

A special Report was submitted to the Health Committee in December, 1928, and at the time of writing this Report steps are being taken with a view to preventing such a large number from encamping on the ground in question.

Inspection of Canal Boats.

No. of Boats inspected	6
No. of infringements	0
Cases of Infectious Disease	0
No. of Notices served	0
OCCUPANTS.	
No. of men	4
No. of women	7
No. of children	7

Sanitary Accommodation in Music Halls, &c. There has been no occasion for any action during the year with reference to the above, inspections having been made throughout the year, and in one or two instances minor defects have been pointed out to the managers of the premises, the nuisances being abated without any further action being taken.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit, &c. The premises licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium have all been inspected throughout the year.

The number of premises licensed is increasing every year, new applications for licenses being received nearly every month, and the work of inspection of these premises is also correspondingly increasing.

The total number of licences issued during the year was 105, and 588 visits were paid to these premises.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920 and 1923. No applications for certificates were received during the year. In the case of the three outstanding cases referred to in the year 1927, in one case the owner of the house entered into possession and carried out the necessary repairs and in the other two cases reduced rent was still being paid at the end of the year.

Housing. The total number of dwelling-houses inspected during the year for housing defects amounted to 1,465, and included in this total are 107 houses which were inspected and recorded.

The nuisances discovered in these 107 houses amounted to 334, of which 229 have been abated, the summary of these nuisances being as follows :—

Defective drains, eaves, and downspoutings and roofs ..	66
Defective yard paving, dampness, defective lighting and ventilation	30
Defective w.c's., urinals, closets, ashplaces, and want of receptacles for house refuse	71
General want of repair, dirty houses and defective sinks	167
	334

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

(a) **Swine Fever.** The almost complete immunity which we have experienced in the Borough for the past nine years from this disease was continued during 1928, there being only one outbreak confirmed.

The necessary cleansing and disinfection was carried out under the supervision of an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

During the year also, all the cattle sales were attended for the purpose of granting movement licences and also to supervise the disinfection of vehicles used for the conveyance of swine from the markets.

(b) **Foot and Mouth Disease.** During the year Burton was placed in an infected area on only one occasion when the Saleyard was closed except for the sale of fat stock.

(d) **General.** During the year under review the following additional Orders came into force, which are largely consolidations and alterations of existing Orders, and the Orders were duly advertised as required :—

Anthrax Order, 1928.
Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1928.
Cattle Plague Order, 1928.
Pleura-Pneumonia Order, 1928.
Sheep Scab Order, 1928.

In connection with the Sheep Scab Order a consignment of sheep came into Burton which had been in contact with some sheep from a farm in Wales where Sheep Scab existed, and all the contacts were traced and the necessary detention notices served.

Frequent inspections during the year were made of the Cattle Docks, where animals are loaded and unloaded, and one or two contraventions of a minor character were discovered, and were promptly remedied by the Railway Company on the receipt of a notice from the Inspector.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 1928, 132 samples were obtained for analysis, this being the largest number of samples obtained in any one year in the Borough, this total being constituted as follows : —

Milk 68, Butter 23, Cream 5, Jam 6, Coffee 5, Cheese 11, Butter 6, Lard 2, Extract of Malt 2, Tea 2, Apples 1, and Salt 1.

Five of the samples of milk were found to be deficient in fat, but after full investigation it was decided that a warning would meet the case, and the purveyors were warned accordingly.

The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, came into force during the year. This Act requires that the Council of every County or County Borough shall enforce the provisions of the Act within their district, and for that purpose shall appoint an Agricultural Analyst and such Inspectors and Official Samplers as may be necessary.

The Public Analyst, Mr. William Partridge, F.I.C., was duly appointed Agricultural Analyst, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector was appointed Inspector and Official Sampler under the Act for the County Borough of Burton on Trent. Arrangements were also made with the County Council for his appointment as Inspector for the County, the County Inspector also being duly appointed to act within the Borough. This arrangement was entered into on the suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in order that prompt action may be taken in following up cases which may originate in the County Borough and terminate in the County or vice-versa.

Regulations have been made under the Act as to certain essential requirements in the administration of same. During the year 6 samples were obtained for analysis, all of which were found to be genuine.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. There are in the district a few premises where flocks are used in upholstery, bedding, &c.

Inspections of these premises have been made during the year, but no samples have been obtained, as in every case the tradesman concerned insisted on a warranty being supplied with all flocks purchased by them.

The foregoing report gives some idea of the multifarious duties which now devolve upon the Sanitary Inspector, but there are many details which cannot be tabulated. Clerical work, correspondence, and office routine necessarily take up a considerable amount of time, and this particular work has a tendency to increase owing to the records, &c., which now have to be kept.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH JENKINSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the above-mentioned Acts.

Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers. The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 199, as compared with 198 the previous year. The total number of defects found and dealt with in factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year was 42.

The lists of outworkers, as required by Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, have been duly received, the number being as follows :—

32 lists comprising 251 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops, and work places during the year amounted to 297.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under b)	138
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts.	
(1) By the Local Authority ..	118
(2) By other bodies or persons ..	8

Housing Schemes. The following schemes for the erection of houses by the Corporation passed during the last few years are now practically complete, viz.,

	Number of Houses.
Mona Road	24
Ash Street and Beech Street	44
Baker Street and Short Street	60
Nelson Street	8
Eton Road and Derby Road	45
Saxon Street	8
Wellington Street	10
High Bank Road	94
Park House Site	16
Wyggeston Street	192
Eldon Street	8
Winshill Recreation Ground	53

During 1928 further schemes for the erection of 22 houses in Short Street (non-parlour type) and 10 houses in Mill Hill Lane (parlour type) were passed, and these houses are now in course of erection.

When completed this will give a total of 594 houses.

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts ..	1465
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	107
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	1426

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1125

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit	
(*a*) By owners	0
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	2

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close 0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. 117

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied

(*a*) By owners 130

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners .. 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 1

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 4

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit 1

(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made 4

(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders 4

INSPECTION AND SUPPLY OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. During the year 1928, eighty-seven bulk samples of milk taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis, and 14 were reported positive, or 16 per cent. of the total.

The proportion of tuberculous infected milk samples was therefore slightly less than in 1927, but must still be considered very high and very unsatisfactory from a health point of view.

Of the 14 positive bulk samples, 6 related to 3 farms, the remaining samples being from individual farms. There were, therefore, 11 farms affected, of which 4 were in the Borough, 6 in the county of Stafford, and 1 in the county of Derby.

The Borough Veterinary Surgeon visited and inspected the cows at the Borough farms, but in the other cases notification was sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the counties concerned, and these farms were visited and inspected by the Veterinary Surgeons employed by the County Councils.

At 9 of these farms (3 in the borough and 6 outside) tuberculous cows were found to the number of 10, all of them being slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

At the remaining two farms the affected animals were not found.

A further control sample at one of these farms proved to be negative, and at the second farm no control sample was taken.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, two animals were notified as probably being tuberculous. A sample of milk was taken from one of these animals for a laboratory test, which proved to be negative.

Prosecution. During the year proceedings were instituted against a farmer for failing to notify a case of an animal with an indurated udder, and on the hearing of the case the Magistrates convicted and imposed a substantial penalty.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The following table shows the number of persons registered :—

No. of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors ..	33
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors	110
No. of wholesale traders, producers, &c.	5
	148

During the year 27 persons made application for registration. The premises were inspected in every case, and their names were put on the register. Twenty persons discontinued the business during the year.

A number of retailers now deliver bottled milk, and this appears to be an improvement in the method of delivering ordinary milk by retail.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. Three licences for the sale of Grade A milk were applied for and granted during the year 1928, and one for the sale of Pasteurised milk.

The latter refers to a concern with a very large milk round, where pasteurisation of the whole of the milk supply was begun in December, 1928, by an up-to-date plant.

The above are the only forms of graded milk which are available in the Borough at present.

Inspection of Dairies. 580 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, and in 41 cases contraventions of the regulations were discovered and dealt with.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. The number of slaughterhouses in use in the Borough at the end of the year is as follows :

Registered	1
Licensed	28
Total	29

The inspection of meat continues to receive the attention such an important subject deserves, a large amount of time being devoted to this particular work by the three inspectors who hold certificates for meat inspection.

The number of visits of inspection to slaughterhouses during the year was 3,220, and the total weight of meat, fish and other unsound food condemned amounted to 40 tons, 7 cwts., 25 lbs.

The following table gives a classification of the meat condemned :

	Bovines		Sheep		Pigs	
	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.
Tuberculosis ..	50	173	..	..	2	456
Other Diseases ..	65	12	7	5	6	..
Unsoundness ..	11	16	19	4	4	3

There are four open meat stalls in the market on Thursdays and three on Saturdays. These have been sufficiently screened to comply with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Bakehouses. There are now 19 bakehouses in use in the Borough, 9 being workshops and 10 factories. Three workshop bakehouses were discontinued during the year. All have been inspected, when 12 contraventions were recorded, but these were remedied on receipt of a notice from the Inspector. The number of inspections made to bakehouses during the year was 70. There are no underground bakehouses in the town.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Report on Work as Public Analyst for the Year 1928.

During the year 1928, 132 samples were submitted for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, this total being constituted as follows : Milk 68, Cream 5, Butter 23, Cheese 11, Lard 2, Coffee 5, Tea 2, Jam 3, Marmalade 3, Pepper 6, Salt 1, Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil 2, and Apples 1.

Five samples (all of milk) were returned as adulterated, which shows a percentage of adulteration of 3.79.

Milk was poorer than it has been since 1925, but then the intervening two years have been above average. The average composition of milk was : Fat 3.53 per cent., solids not fat 8.76 per cent. No instance of added water in milk occurred but there were five of fat deficiency, the percentage deficiencies being 3, 6, 20, 8 and 12 per cent. respectively. Since my appointment in 1925, I have examined all samples of milk (163 samples) for added colours,

an addition forbidden by the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, but there has been no instance of the presence of one.

The outstanding feature for satisfaction is the low amount of water in butter. In 1928 it was yet lower than it has been in recent years, with an average of 13.45 per cent. of water. With the exception of one sample, which was on the limit of sixteen per cent., the butter reflects great credit on the vendors.

Tinned Cream, as usual, was poor and imported, and contained only an average of 25.3 per cent. of fat or less than half the amount usually got when the new article is bought.

Jam was low-grade and averaged only 69 per cent. of soluble extract (sugar and the soluble part of fruit). Each of the three samples was coloured with the same pink aniline dye, though one jam was strawberry and gooseberry, another plum, and the third blackcurrant.

Both samples of tea came from the same source, one from the packet, the other from a tea canister, and with the complaint that when the tea was mashed it tasted bitter and would not take the milk. Both samples were identical in composition, and both were normal and genuine. Neither gave a bitter extract, and in each case the infusions mixed with milk in an even manner. The features mentioned (bitter taste and not taking the milk) might have arisen in one of two ways (a) The milk might have been near the point of turning sour when any hot liquid such as tea would cause it to separate in masses and warmth tends to enhance the bitter taste often present in souring milk. (b) Alternatively something might have been put in the teapot to clean it and forgotten; different things are used for this purpose, such as washing soda and even spirits of salts.

Four apples were also analysed to ascertain if illness that followed the eating of them by the members of a family originated from any foreign chemical substance. It was found that this was not the case.

Two samples of drugs were analysed each of Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil. This mixture is not among the official preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, and the proportions of the two in-

gredients may vary. In both these samples I found the percentages by weight of Cod Liver Oil to be 11.1 in one and 11.7 in the other. Both satisfied the 15 per cent. by volume of Cod Liver Oil for Ext. Malt cum Ol. Morrhuæ of the "British Pharmaceutical Conference Formulary, 1901," as Cod Liver Oil occupies a volume half as big again as does extract of malt.

None of the other samples presented any special features as to call for comment.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE,
Public Analyst.

Legal Proceedings. No legal proceedings were taken during the year in connection with the adulteration of food, but a warning was issued to the purveyors in each of the five cases where the milk was found to be deficient in fat.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows particulars of the various notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1928.

Infectious Diseases, 1928.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	1	1	0
Diphtheria	173	147	7
Scarlet Fever	184	154	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) ..	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	1	1
Pneumonia	52	0	20
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	0	3
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0
Trench Fever	0	0	0
Malaria	1	0	0
Polioencephalitis	2	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	0	4
Erysipelas	23	0	0

Smallpox. One case of Smallpox was notified during the year. This was a casual, who was discovered in the Casual Wards of the Workhouse.

Diphtheria. Diphtheria was very prevalent during the year, particularly in the last quarter. 147 cases were removed to Hospital, some of them being of a very severe type. The disease affected the whole town, but was particularly severe on the Christ Church and Uxbridge Street School areas. During the year "Swabs" were taken from 167 children who were contacts in the home of cases of Diphtheria, and 19 of these gave a positive result. In addition, the School Medical Officer paid one visit to Christ Church School to inspect the children for overlooked cases of Diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever. Scarlet Fever was very prevalent in the latter part of the year, but it was of a very mild type, and there were no deaths.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from zymotic diseases was 25, viz., Measles 9, Diarrhœa 9, Diphtheria 7.

Visits to Infectious Diseases (Non-notifiable). The Health Visitors paid the following visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles ..	639	(Including 221 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough	53	(Including 23 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps ..	103	(Including 23 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	292	(Including 93 to children under 5 years of age).

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough if applied for. During the year 147 phials, each containing 4,000 units, were supplied to medical practitioners in the borough.

Laboratory Work. Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Town Hall, with the exception of the tests for Enteric Fever and Puerperal Fever, which if required are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The outbreak of Diphtheria during the latter part of the year led to a tremendous increase in laboratory work, the total number of specimens examined during the year being 1,811, as compared with 857 in 1927.

The results of the specimens examined during the year may be summarised as follows :—

DISEASE	Results Positive	Results Negative
Diphtheria	319	1121
Enteric Fever	0	1
Tuberculosis	103	267

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. The above regulations came into force on the 1st January, 1928, and revoked the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c., Regulations, 1919. There were no notifications of Dysentery during the year, but 52 cases of Pneumonia and 1 of Malaria were notified.

Tests for Infectious Diseases. No use was made during the year of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, but both these tests were used to some extent during 1929, at the Borough Isolation Hospital.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Hospital Accommodation. The hospital accommodation was insufficient during the latter half of the year when Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever were both prevalent. The wards at that time were overcrowded, and it was found necessary to make a selection of the cases in order to use the available accommodation to the best advantage. Double infections also created great difficulties owing to the lack of isolation wards or cubicles in sufficient numbers to deal with that type of case.

The addition of a small cubicle block to the Hospital would be a tremendous advantage in dealing with double infections, and other cases requiring separate ward accommodation.

The administration block is also quite inadequate for the proper housing of the staff, which was increased soon after the war. A ward kitchen and an old ward have had to be used as bedrooms for some of the nurses and maids.

Additional accommodation for the staff is therefore, urgently required.

There was an excessive amount of infectious sickness amongst the staff during the end of the year and the early part of 1929, partly due to the overcrowded wards and to the lack of proper bedroom accommodation.

Cases Treated. The following Table shows the number of cases admitted and discharged from the Hospital during the year, with the number of deaths :—

Patients.	In Hosp'l 1st Jan., 1928.	Admitted	Dis-charged.	Died.	In Hosp'l 31st Dec., 1928.
Scarlet Fever ..	4	†162	146	0	20
Diphtheria ..	5	*151	*126	6	24
Others	0	1	1	0	0
Totals ..	9	314	273	6	44

† Including 8 from Tutbury Rural District Council.
‡ Including 8 from Tutbury Rural District Council.
* Including 4 Diphtheria "Carriers."

The average period of isolation in the Hospital of the 146 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 41 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 32 days.

One operation for the removal of tonsils was performed on a chronic Diphtheria carrier. This was successful in clearing up the condition.

"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever. In four instances cases of Scarlet Fever discharged from the Hospital appeared to give rise to "Return" cases.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—No persons were cleansed under the arrangements made with the Burton on Trent Board of Guardians for the cleansing of verminous persons.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1928.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1928 are given in the table below :—

Age-Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	5	3	0	1	3	0
5	3	0	6	7	0	1	0	1
10	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	1
15	2	2	3	1				
20	0	3	2	0	5	9	2	0
25	5	10	1	2				
35	5	4	1	0	8	1	0	0
45	7	0	1	0				
55	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards	2	0	0	0				
Totals ..	27	23	23	14	15	16	6	2

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1928 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
375	106	94	200	88	87	175

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. Two cases where death was certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 19.5, as compared with 1 in 9 the previous year.

TABLE 1.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1928.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	16	16	2	1	10	2	11	7	26	18	13	8
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	15
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	27	21
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	73	99
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ..	8	5	3	1	2	3	4	1	10	8	7	2
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	121	134
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st ..												
(a) Diagnosis completed ..	68	61	15	7	24	15	48	59	92	76	63	66
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	303
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	6
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	17
4. Died during the year	29
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	7
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1281
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ..	33
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
(a) "Light" treatment	0
(b) Other special forms of treatment	0
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	0
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) At Homes of Applicants	14
(b) Otherwise	33
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	136
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	437
13. Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (Dispensary)..	115
Other specimens	255
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	0
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	102
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	42
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—	
(a) Form G.P. 17	18
(b) Form G.P. 36	72

NOTE.—CURED CASES RETURNED.—One male child previously "cured" Tuberculous abdomen readmitted "Tuberculous Knee" in 1928.

TABLE II.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) Average Number of Beds Available for Patients during the Year 1928.

	Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total
		"Sanatorium" Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Disease of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males	2	8	2	2	—	14
Adult Females	2	8	1	—	—	11
Children under 15	Included	above.		6	—	6
Total	4	16	3	8	—	31

(B) Return Showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1928.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec 31
Number of Patients	Adts.	M.	13	25	22	5	11
		F.	6	19	18	—	7
	Chil.	M.	1	5	3	—	3
		F.	9	4	6	—	7
Number of Observation Cases ..	Adts.	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	1	1	—	—
	Chil.	M.	—	5	4	—	1
		F.	—	2	1	—	1
	Total		29	61	55	5	30

TABLE III.

Annual Return showing the immediate results of treatments of patients* and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during 1928.

Classification on admission to the Institution		Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution: Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Total
			M.	F.	Ch	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Improved	2	2	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	9
		No material improve't	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Died in Institution ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Class T.B. plus, Gp. 1	Quiescent	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		Improved	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5
		No material improve't	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		Died in Institution ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	Class T.B. plus Gp. 2	Quiescent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Improved	3	1	–	3	3	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	15
		No material improve't	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		Died in Institution ..	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Class T.B. plus. Gp. 3	Quiescent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Improved	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3
		No material improve't	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
		Died in Institution ..	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Bones & Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3
		Improved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
		No material improve't	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Died in Institution ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		Improved	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
		No material improve't	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		Died in Institution ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Improved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		No material improve't	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		Died in Institution ..	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		Improved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		No material improve't	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Died in Institution ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

			Under 1 wk.			1-2 weeks			2-4 weeks			More than 4 weeks			
Observation for purpose of diagnosis		Tuberculous ..	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		Non-tuberculous ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	5
		Doubtful	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME of the County Borough Council of Burton-upon-Trent.

TABLE IV.—(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1928, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.				
			Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus.			
				Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1.	Group -	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus)
ALIVE	Discharged as cured.	Adults M.	42	5	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Adults F.	23	5	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children M.	32	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children F.	26	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease arrested	Adults M.	11	—	4	1	5	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Adults F.	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children M.	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children F.	5	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Adults M.	1	3	12	2	17	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	3	2	7	2	3	6	1	10
		Adults F.	6	3	5	1	9	1	2	3	1	6	2	1	4	2	7	3	3	8	—	11
		Children M.	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2
		Children F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Condition not ascertained during the year			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			96	15	16	6	37	3	—	1	1	2	3	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	1	1
Dead.		Adults M.	93	16	93	96	205	1	1	3	4	8	4	—	3	6	9	1	—	1	2	3
		Adults F.	54	7	40	66	113	—	—	4	1	5	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	2
		Children M.	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children F.	15	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals			425	61	175	175	411	10	8	15	8	31	15	3	15	14	32	9	7	16	7	30

TABLE IV.—(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of *the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1928, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.				
				Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
ALIVE	Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children	M.	2	3	—	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease arrested	Adults	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2
			F.	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children	M.	1	8	2	6	17	1	1	—	2	4	—	2	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	5	3	3	9	20	1	—	1	5	7	1	2	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	6
			F.	2	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2
		Children	M.	4	2	—	1	7	1	1	—	2	4	1	4	—	4	9	2	—	—	7	9
			F.	2	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	1	8	5	1	—	4	10	1	2	—	4	7
Transferred to Pulmonary				1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during year				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				6	11	2	17	36	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dead.		Adults	M.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
			F.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children	M.	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
			F.	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals				28	34	11	50	123	11	5	4	11	31	9	10	3	20	42	4	7	4	15	30

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the local Sanatorium during the year was 58, while 20 were undergoing treatment at the beginning of the year.

The cases admitted were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Ttl.
Insured persons	23	8	31
Discharged soldiers	1	—	1
Sent by Children's Care Committee ..	7	1	8
Others	4	14	18
		Total	58

In addition to above, one case of Tuberculosis of the Hip Joint was sent to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children, Coleshill, and one case of Tuberculosis of the Spine to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital. One case admitted to Preston Hall in 1926, and two admitted to Bretby Hall in 1926 and 1927 respectively, remained under treatment at the end of 1928.

Patients Discharged from Residential Institutions. The conditions of the patients discharged from residential institutions during the year will be found in Table 3.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. In 1928 the hours of attendance at the Tuberculosis Dispensary were the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 to 5 p.m. Fridays and 4-30 to 6 p.m. Tuesdays.

The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1928 (excluding contacts) was 162. Included in that number are 14 consultations at the homes of the patients and 33 other consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 191, of which 166 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 1,281, which gives an average per session of 12.7.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors, who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 228, and the total number of visits 437.

In addition 136 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Eight patients have been lent shelters, bed and bedding, to continue their treatment at home.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1928.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken under the above section during the year 1928.

Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays. The following is a summarised list of the diseases treated during the year by means of Ultra Violet Rays (Tungsten Arc Lamp) with the results obtained :—

Tuberculous Glands.

Much improved	19
Improved	0
Slightly improved	4
No better	0
Treatment insufficient	8
Total	31

Tuberculous Bones and Joints.

Much improved	4
Slightly improved	1
No better	0
Treatment insufficient	1
Total	6

Tuberculous Abdomen.

Much improved	5
Slightly improved	2
No better	0
Treatment insufficient	1
Total	8

Lupus Vulgaris.

Much improved	0
Slightly improved	0
Treatment insufficient	1
Total	1

Other Conditions.

Much improved	2
Slight improvement	4
No better	2
Treatment insufficient	1
Total	9

Orthopædic Treatment. A scheme for the orthopædic treatment of crippling defects was approved during the year 1928.

It consists of an Orthopædic Clinic at the School Clinic in Union Street for the local supervision of cases and the hospital treatment of cases requiring operations at suitable Orthopædic Hospitals in the Midlands, such as the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children, Coleshill, the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, Gobowen, and the Derbyshire Orthopædic Hospital at Breiby Hall.

The Orthopædic Clinic in Union Street was put under the charge of Dr. J. H.Moir, and Miss M. J.W. Abbotts was appointed Masseuse.

The scheme provided for the treatment of all forms of crippling defects those in school children, in children under five years of age, and cases of Tuberculosis in all ages together with any other crippling defect in persons over school age. The scheme therefore, concerned the Education Committee, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and Health Committee.

The Orthopædic Surgeon holds a Clinic on the first Friday of every month, and the Masseuse carries out the treatment under his direction on three afternoons a week.

The Clinic was opened on the 6th July.

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees up to the 31st December, 1928 :—

	Number of new cases	Total number of attendances
Health	16	64
Maternity and Child Welfare ..	12	44
Education	56	903

Hospital Treatment. Two cases of Tuberculosis as already referred to were sent to Orthopædic Hospitals for treatment, and 10 children of school age were sent to Coleshill for operative treatment under the scheme.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :

Disease	No. of Persons attending the Clinic Males	Females	No. of attendances	No. of In-patients days
Syphilis	24	13	398	17
Soft Chancre ..	1	0	4	0
Gonorrhœa ..	27	5	260	31
Other Diseases ..	21	3	61	0
Totals ..	73	21	723	48

In addition to those given in the Table there were 35 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1927 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 88 males and 41 females, the total number of attendances being 1,011 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 78 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the above Table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, and from Staffordshire, and also includes 12 patients previously treated at other Centres, and 24 patients suffering from Syphilis, and 3 suffering from Gonorrhœa who attended the Clinic in 1927, or earlier, and continued their treatment during 1928.

There were therefore 67 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1928, viz., 40 from Burton, 21 from South Derbyshire, and 6 from Staffordshire, compared with 77 cases in 1927, of which 49 were Borough cases.

Of the 758 attendances at the Clinic, 446 were made by Burton patients, 274 by South Derbyshire, and 38 by Staffordshire patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 264.

Pathological Specimens. Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Disease at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council at Derby.

The following Table shows the number of specimens examined both from the Clinic and from private medical practitioners, but the specimens sent from patients attending the Clinic from the South Derbyshire area are not included in this Table.

	Wassermann	Gonorrhœa	Spirchæta Pallida
Treatment Centre	37	55	1
Private Medical Practitioners	71	33	0
Totals	108	88	1

The number of outfits for pathological specimens from cases of Venereal Disease issued by the Medical Officer of Health during the year was :—

To the Clinic	159
To Medical Practitioners	27
	186

Propaganda Work. Notices were posted in all the public conveniences twice during the year, and advertisements were inserted in the local Press.

No action was taken in the Borough under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, during the year.

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.										Total Cases Notified in each Locality in the District.								Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.																	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Shobnall	Victoria	Horninglow	Eastbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Wetmore	Stapenhill	
Smallpox	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria	173	0	23	125	14	10	1	0	13	15	24	40	18	40	15	8	147
Erysipelas	23	0	0	3	2	5	9	4	4	3	2	1	5	3	3	2	0
Scarlet Fever	184	3	48	100	21	11	1	0	47	10	18	24	17	14	31	23	154
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	7	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0
Influ. Pneumonia	45	5	10	6	3	6	11	4	7	5	2	14	6	6	3	2	0
Primary Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trench Fever	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	0
Poliomyelitis Encephalitis	15	15	0	0	7	0	0	1	7	1	6	11	4	6	5	9	37
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	49	0	1	6	6	24	10	0	6	0	6	9	2	5	3	5	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	0	8	17	7	4	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0									
Puerperal Pyrexia																	
Totals	548	23	92	262	59	64	37	11	88	40	62	103	55	76	64	59	304

Burton-on-Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough.

TABLE II.

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Causes of Death.	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 to 65	65 to 75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Causes	592	57	18	13	14	17	49	157	116
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	9	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	7	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
Influenza	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	..	1	1	..	5	14	9	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	70	..	..	..	1	..	3	36	19
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	16
Heart Disease	87	..	..	..	..	1	7	32	21
Arterio-sclerosis	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
Bronchitis	31	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	20	6	3	1	..	..	4	5	..
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Diarrhœa, &c.	9	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
Puerperal Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..
Other Deaths from Violence	26	3	..	1	3	4	1	5	3
Other Defined Diseases	131	6	..	1	2	4	11	25	22
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	O[illegible]
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	51	9	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	246	33	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total ..	297	42	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			N[illegible]
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	[illegible]
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	18	16	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	3	3	—	—
Other nuisances	16	16	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	0	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	42	39	—	—

METEOROLOGY.

A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Borough Hospital for the year appear below :

MONTH.	Rainfall.				Temperature (in Shade)					
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		No. of days on which 0·01 or more fell.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32 degs.
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.	
JANUARY ..	5·61	·82	21	27	40·5	54	5 6/21	21	1	11
FEBRUARY ..	3·22	·53	4	18	42·0	62	13	28	20	11
MARCH	2·10	·27	29/30	21	43·2	62	4 26	24	12	8
APRIL	1·49	·45	11	17	47·03	73	26	26	18	6
MAY	·61	·19	19	11	51·6	77	28	31	10	1
JUNE	3·07	·49	29	19	56·04	76·5	4	36	17	0
JULY	1·46	·51	30	11	62·7	86·5	15	42	8 29/30	0
AUGUST	4·16	·90	26	16	60·5	78	5	42	5	0
SEPTEMBER ..	·77	·46	5	7	55·3	80·5	5	33·5	19	0
OCTOBER ..	4·90	1·09	10	21	49·8	68	8	29	1 14	3
NOVEMBER ..	3·72	·52	24	20	44·8	60	12 13	27	10	7
DECEMBER ..	2·10	·52	30	21	36·7	55	25	18	15	22
YEAR—1928 ..	33·21	1·09	10-Oct.	209	51·75	86·5	15 July	18	15 Dec.	69

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